

supplementary information

A new diphosphine-carbonyl complex of ruthenium: An efficient precursor for C-C and C-N coupling catalysis†

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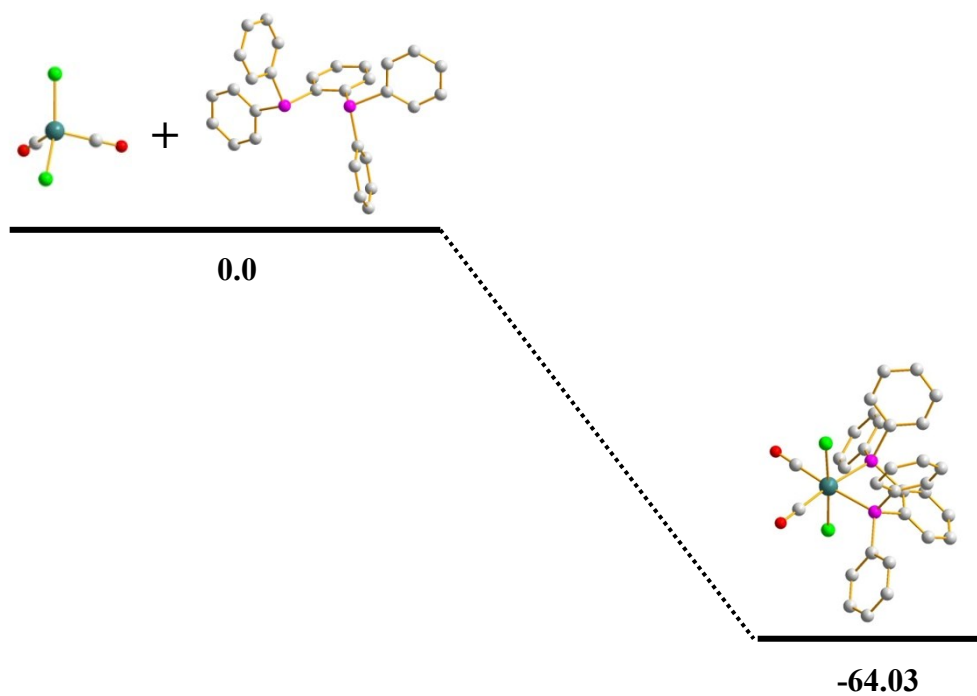


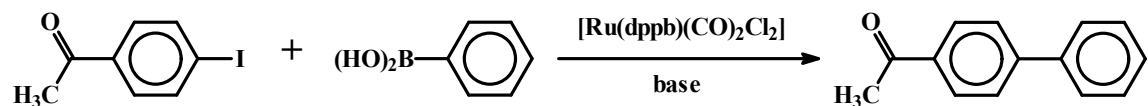
Fig. S1 DFT-optimized structures and ground-state energy ordering for the reaction of $\text{Ru(CO)}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (**A**) and 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)benzene (**B**) to give the complex $[\text{Ru(dppb)(CO)}_2\text{Cl}_2]$ (**C**). The free energy values (in kcal/mol) are referenced relative to the reagents (**A+B**).

Table S1

Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) for the X-ray diffraction structure of [Ru(dppbz)(CO)₂Cl₂]

Bond lengths (Å)			
Ru1-Cl1	2.4178(6)	C7-O1	1.125(3)
Ru1-Cl2	2.3958(6)	C8-O2	1.130(3)
Ru1-P1	2.3833(6)	P1-C1	1.827(2)
Ru1-P2	2.4034(7)	C1-C6	1.395(3)
Ru1-C7	1.926(2)	P2-C6	1.832(2)
Ru1-C8	1.910(3)		
Bond angles (°)			
Cl1-Ru1-Cl2	177.80(2)	P1-Ru1-P2	80.83(2)
P1-Ru1-C7	172.38(7)	Ru1-C7-O1	175.5(2)
P2-Ru1-C8	171.24(7)	Ru1-C8-O2	174.8(2)

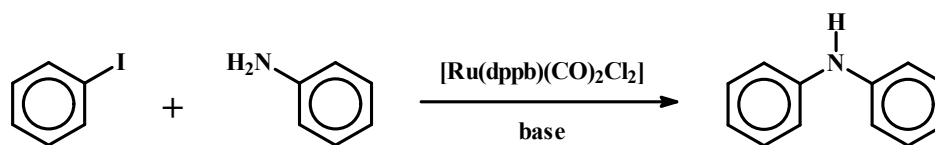
Table S2 Suzuki cross coupling of aryl iodides with phenylboronic acid^a



Entry	Solvent	Mole % of catalyst	Base	Amount of base (mmol)	Temperature, °C	Time, h	Yield ^b , %
1	toluene	1	NEt ₃	1	140	24	NO
2	toluene	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1	140	24	62
3	toluene	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	24	68
4	toluene	1	KO ^t Bu	1	140	24	41
5	toluene	1	KO ^t Bu	1.5	140	24	43
6	toluene + ethanol	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	24	53
7	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1	140	24	87
8	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	24	96
9	PEG	0.5	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	24	40
10	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	120	24	66
11	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	32	97
12	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	18	76

^a Reaction conditions: aryl halide (1.0 mmol), phenylboronic acid (1.2 mmol), solvent (5 mL).

^b Determined by GCMS.

Table S3 C-N cross-coupling reaction of aryl halides with amines^a

Entry	Solvent	Mole % of catalyst	Base	Amount of base (mmol)	Temperature, °C	Time, h	Yield ^b , %
1	PEG	2	N ₂ H ₄	1.0	130	24	76
2	PEG	2	N ₂ H ₄	1.0	130	36	79
3	PEG	2	N ₂ H ₄	1.0	130	18	57
4	PEG	1	N ₂ H ₄	1.0	130	24	41
5	PEG	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.5	140	24	28
6	PEG	1	NaO ^t Bu	1.5	140	24	NO
7	toluene	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.0	100	24	16
8	toluene	1.5	K ₃ PO ₄	1.0	100	24	12
9	toluene	2.0	N ₂ H ₄	1.5	100	24	13
10	toluene + ethanol	1	K ₃ PO ₄	1.0	100	24	21
11	toluene + ethanol	1.5	K ₃ PO ₄	1.0	100	24	24
12	toluene + ethanol	2.0	N ₂ H ₄	1.5	100	24	17

^a Reaction conditions: aryl halide (1.0 mmol), amines (1.2 mmol), solvent (5 mL).

^b Determined by GCMS.

Table S4 X-ray diffraction and processing parameters for [Ru(dppb)(CO)₂Cl₂]

empirical formula	C ₃₂ H ₂₄ Cl ₂ O ₂ P ₂ Ru, 1[CH ₂ Cl ₂]
formula weight	759.35
crystal system	Triclinic
space group	P $\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> (Å)	9.0132(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	11.0476(3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	18.2117(5)
α (°)	75.668(1)
β (°)	76.977(1)
γ (°)	68.398(1)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1615.34(7)
<i>Z</i>	2
<i>F</i> (000)	680
crystal size (mm)	0.08 × 0.12 × 0.35
<i>T</i> (K)	273
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.945
R1 ^a	0.0252
wR2 ^b	0.0593
GOF ^c	1.05

$$^a \text{R1} = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|.$$

$$^b \text{wR2} = [\Sigma \{w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2\} / \Sigma \{w(F_o^2)\}]^{1/2}.$$

$$^c \text{GOF} = [\Sigma (w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2) / (M - N)]^{1/2}, \text{ where } M \text{ is the number of reflections and } N \text{ is the number of parameters refined.}$$

Table S5 Cartesian coordinates for all molecules in Figures 9 and 10 with computed electronic and zero-point energies (attached separately; **19 pages**).